175*
681
[733]

the poblacion never to be seen again. They lived a solitary life in the mountains and died there." Habitual drunkards were jailed and released after having been forced to drink fresh horse dung mixed with water.

The new provincial government at Dumaguete began to organize its duties. In 1891 the governor requested from all poblacion officials a list of taxes owed by persons between 18-60 years of age; this was compiled under the supervision of the priest since church records were used. In the same year the provincial government demanded the ages and occupations of the people of Siaton for a general census of the province. The compilation of this census in Siaton illustrates the relationships which existed between the parish priest, Capitan Damasao Ragudo and Guardia Civil commandant Baldomero Torres.[115] When the figures from Siaton did not appear the provincial governor wrote that unless the census data were sent to Dumaguete by a certain date the capitan would be fined twenty-five pesos ($12.50).

> When the capitan learned this he went right away to the priest, telling him the census had not been sent to Dumaguete because they had not finished totalling it. The priest just answered: "You had better do it quickly so you won't be fined." The priest would not help the capitan.

Ragudo was reluctant to request assistance from Torres "because he was afraid to face the Spaniard who had a long

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[115] With the election of Damasao Ragudo as capitan in 1890, the term of office was increased to three years. After Ragudo came Rufino Ebrole (1892-94); Telesforo Tayko (1895-97); Santiago Tayko (1898-1905).